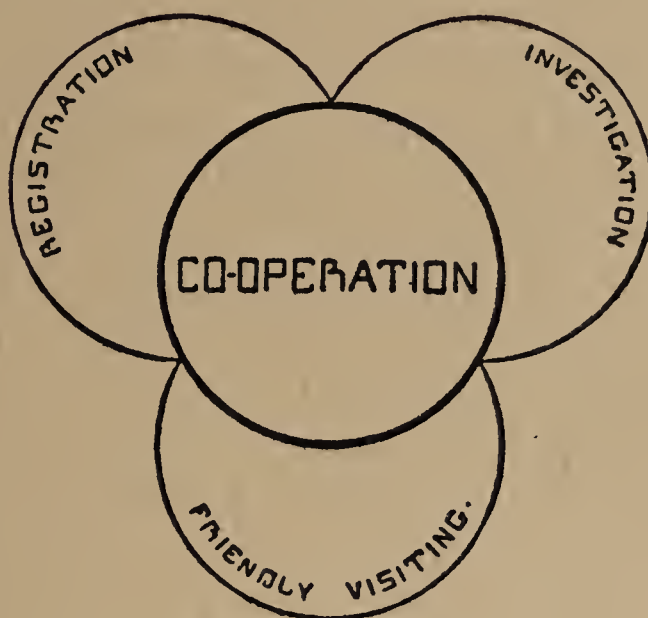


Associated Charities

OF SALEM, MASS.

1907-1908



17th Annual Report

EFFECTIVE USE OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

"The progress of practical philanthropy is like the progress of the learned professions, in this respect; that there is the charity office and in the doctor's and the lawyer's office the same disproportion in the accounts between the supply expenses and the office expenses. It is the wise advice that is the expensive thing, the wise advice, in preparation for which the advisor has gone through long years of training and spent a great deal of money. It is the same way with the reports of the Charity Organization Society. People look at the annual report and say, 'Why dear me, look at this: here they say they have given \$100 to the poor, and have spent a thousand or more for salaries and office expenses, and so the money we have been giving has not been going to the poor, but to pay the people in the office,' and then if the community that makes these remarks is an obstinate ignorant one, it doesn't give anything to the Charity Organization Society next year. But the Charity Organization Society exists for the purpose of giving good advice; it is not so much for the purpose of doing something *for* people, as it is for the purpose of doing something *with* them, and of putting them in a position to help themselves, which is the only permanent way of bettering them."

DEAN HODGES.

"Large expenditures in Charitable works are justified when they bring a large return in restoring a family to *self-support*," Salem does not give too much in Charitable relief but does not always put the family on their own feet. The Charities of Salem need *financial support* in order that they may have here increasingly in the midst of this community a body of trained persons able to give sound economic advice, to give material assistance, too, where it is needed, and immediately when it is needed, but mainly to help people to help themselves."

The Year Book
OF
The Associated Charities
of Salem, Mass.

Outline of Treatment
of Needy Families

A Brief Summary of Fresh Air and Children's Aid Work

Prevention of Tuberculosis

252 Essex Street, Room 6
Office open 9 to 4 Saturdays 9 to 1
Hours of General Secretary, 11 to 12.30
Telephone 1076

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1908-1909.

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DR. WILLIAM V. McDERMOTT, Corresponding Sec.

MISS ALICE M. McINTIRE, Executive Secretary.

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- I. Home Visiting—directed by Dr. William V. McDermott
- II. Tuberculosis Class— directed by Dr. Walter G. Phippen
- III. Day Camp— directed by Executive Council

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 Miss Teresa Trepaney
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DIRECTORS' REPORT.

1907-1908.

For the relief of such of its poor as are considered public charges or paupers, who are aided outside the almshouse, the city of Salem spent \$12,580.04 in 1907 in aiding 332 families. In addition to this amount \$13,892.24 was expended for Soldiers' Relief and also large sums from its trust funds. Hartford with more than three times the population spent \$5,614.13 in 1907 in aiding 97 families. Worcester with almost four times the population of Salem spent \$3,315.62 in 1907 for aid in the homes of 376 pauper families.

For every one thousand families, Salem contains *three and one-third* times as many paupers as Boston, nearly *five* times (4.83) as many as Worcester, almost *four* times as many as Lynn and almost *twice* as many as Fall River. Salem stands *first* in Essex County in the number of its paupers per thousand, and *second* among the cities of the state. These assertions are based upon the latest reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, and the following statistics are well worth the study of every citizen of Salem who has the welfare of the community and its people at heart.

We have selected nine cities all larger than Salem for this table, but the other cities of the state can be compared with Salem from the Report.

	Population (1905)	No. of Paupers per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Holyoke	49,934	49.72
Salem	37,627	48.80
Lowell	94,889	37.22
Springfield	73,540	36.89
Fall River	105,762	27.55
Boston	595,380	14.74
Lynn	77,042	13.99
Worcester	128,135	10.09
Cambridge	97,434	9.32

There is no evading such questions as these :

Why should Salem have so many more Paupers per 1000 than Fall River or Lowell ?

Why should such cities as Worcester, Springfield,

Cambridge and Boston have so few Paupers, according to population, compared with Salem?

Let us turn for a moment to the report of the Salem Overseers of the Poor for the year 1891. They considered pauperism a vital question then, speaking as follows: "The public are confronted with the facts that pauperism has increased in our city 58% since 1881. This question which presses for a solution is worthy of the best thought of the best minds in the community. That some policy may be adopted different from any just pursued—which shall tend to do justice to both the public and the poor."

	Whole No. of Paupers per 1,000		Whole No. of Paupers per 1,000
1906	59.55	1898	49.20
1905	71.52	1897	51.90
1904	51.67	1896	49.80
1903	57.79	1895	59.60
1902	54.40	1894	50.10
1901	58.30	1893	49.20
1900	46.00	1892	56.70
1899	63.80		

These figures mean for one thing that the comparatively large amount of money expended by the City of Salem for its dependent poor has not helped them to become less dependent.

It is not because there is dearth of private charity in Salem that the city treasury is so heavily taxed to bear the rapidly increasing burden of pauperism. It ought to be true that the larger the amount of alms distributed by private agencies, the smaller could be the outlay demanded of the City Poor Department. This is not true of Salem. The facts prove precisely the contrary. The privately endowed and administered charities of Salem are so numerous and so active in their benefactions as to give the community front rank in this respect when compared with the other cities of the entire country. An assertion even more sweeping can be made. The total poor relief sent into the homes of the poor in Salem, private and public funds together, is greater per capita even than that expended by Boston which is called the "Paradise of Charity."

The estimates of the total amounts of privately distributed alms are incomplete because the work of the churches, the Salvation Army, the Mutual Benefit Societies and a few other organizations cannot be given accurately and are therefore omitted. In some instances relief societies have failed to answer, and, as they have not reported to the State Board of Charities, we are unable to include the amounts expended. The private relief is undoubtedly much larger in all the cities than is here stated. The following tables give the actual amount of relief,—salaries and administrative expenses being excluded,—and will serve to confirm the foregoing statement.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN MASSACHUSETTS 1907.

	Population census of (1905)	Relief given by Poor Dep't for poor in their homes. (Net Relief.)	Relief given by Private Soc. for poor in their homes.
(1) Salem	37,627	\$13,277	\$ 8,635.07
(2) Boston	595,380	82,005	187,538.89
(3) Holyoke	49,934	16,225	2,000.00
(4) Lowell	94,889	26,089	76.45
(5) Fall River	105,762	20,883	3,899.44
(6) Springfield	73,540	6,046	11,020.73
(7) Cambridge	97,434	6,550	11,322.39
(8) Lynn	77,042	6,743	450.00
(9) Worcester	128,135	3,429	2,881.43

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1907.

	Poor Dep't for poor in their homes. Relief per capita.	Private societies for poor in their homes. Relief per capita.	Total relief Public and Private in homes of the poor per capita.
(1) Salem	\$0.352	\$0.229	\$0.581
(2) Boston	0.137	0.315	0.452
(3) Holyoke	0.324	0.040	0.364
(4) Lowell	0.274	0.000	0.274
(5) Fall River	0.197	0.036	0.233
(6) Springfield	0.082	0.149	0.231
(7) Cambridge	0.067	0.116	0.183
(8) Lynn	0.087	0.005	0.092
(9) Worcester	0.025	0.022	0.047

Now such figures as these deserve attention because they really deal, not with dollars and cents or with mere abstractions, but because they concern human lives, human needs, and the common good. "Relief funds are dangerous to the exact extent to which people are taught to rely on them." Lavish giving does not lessen pauperism but increases it. When such a city as Salem finds itself ranked as a leader both in its number of dependent poor and in the amount of money spent in their relief, then following questions may fairly be asked:

Has lack of intelligent discrimination in the giving made more Paupers instead of fewer?

Has there been a lack of co-operation between Private and Public Charity and among Private Charities?

Is it not worth while for the citizens of Salem to take interest in whatever efforts are being made to diminish this burden and to cure Pauperism instead of making it infectious, as it appears to be under present conditions?

The people of Buffalo thought it was worth while. In 1876 that city was spending \$112,000 a year in public out-door relief:—the pauper lists contained the names of 3,700 families. In 1877 the Charity Organization was formed. Today, although the population has grown from 140,000 to 400,000 since that time, Buffalo spends annually only \$31,000 in out-door relief and its lists contain the names of only seven hundred families. This means that Buffalo is winning its fight against poverty. Its poor have never been so adequately cared for and their condition never so intelligently supervised. These magnificent results have been achieved, not by depriving the deserving poor of help, but by striking at the causes of poverty and of the intolerable living conditions, by co-operation among the charity organizations, public and private, by intelligent thoroughgoing investigation, and by helping poor people to help themselves.

The following table shows that the amount expended by the City of Salem for aid outside the almshouse has not materially changed in the past twenty years.

Year	Amount of partial support minus re-inbursement.	Year	Amount of partial support minus re-inbursment.
1907	\$12,580	1896	\$14,300
1906	8,300	1895	15,800
1905	11,200	1894	14,500
1904	10,400	1893	14,600
1903	6,100	1892	13,000
1902	5,100	1891	11,600
1901	6,900	1890	13,700
1900	7,700	1889	15,200
1899	8,000	1888	14,000
1898	6,700	1887	11,900
1897	6,200	1886	13,400

Salem can cure itself of pauperism, not by giving more money but by giving with more discrimination, not merely by offering alms with open hands, but by helping the poor to cure themselves of poverty.

The responsibility for the present condition of affairs in Salem must rest upon the broad shoulders of public opinion. Until the average citizen understands the dangers of pauperism and the broad and easy road that leads to it, we can hardly expect either public or private charities to be effectively conducted, but it is pleasant to report that every year sees an increase of co-operation both with the city and with private charities.

The Associated Charities is using the following measures with more and more thoroughness for the prevention of poverty in Salem.

1. *Investigation and Treatment.*
2. *Confidential exchange of information among the separately organized charities.*
3. *The work test.*
4. *Friendly visiting.*
5. *The promotion of thrift.*

These measures are designed to prevent duplication and waste of unorganized charitable effort, to educate the judgment and arouse the interest of the community at large, and to act for the permanent benefit of those who are helped. Organization in charity is as necessary as organization in business. The Associated Charities aims to unite the philanthropic activities of Salem, to secure harmony and co-operation with all charity boards or societies, because unless this co-operation exists the community must become not a friend of the poor but a victim of the poor.

The chief problem of relief is to make of it not a crutch but a stepping stone. The unfortunate poor need more than food and fuel. Investigation does not endeavor merely to learn whether or not a person deserves aid. *Humanity* prompts us to supply the pressing necessities in all cases. These needs having been looked after, the investigation and treatment by such an organi-

zation as the Associated Charities tries to work out a plan which may result in the rescue of the person or family. In order to be successful it must obtain the fundamental facts of the case, the earning capacity of the family, its expenses and the many details of its home life.

Persons who resent such inquiries are usually those who have made false statements when applying for aid or whose needs are less than they have represented. This kind of investigation is what Salem must have and must support with its money and its interest, if pauperism is to be cured.

Investigation cannot be too thorough and painstaking. The time and money spent upon an inquiry of this kind, which aims to destroy the causes of distress is a most profitable investment. There exists more or less prejudice against the methods of investigation employed by an organized charity. Instead of meeting such objections with argument let us look at the concrete results of one or two tactful investigations which may be called fairly typical.

Here was a Salem family in destitute circumstances. There was no intemperance in the household. The father was old and therefore obliged to work for low wages. The only son was employed on part time. Of the two daughters, one was a neuratic, the other suffering from an incurable disease. Therefore through no fault of its own this family found its expenses much in excess of its income. They were brought to the attention of the Associated Charities by a friend of theirs who asked that no visitor be sent as the family had never asked nor accepted aid and had a great deal of worthy pride.

Inasmuch as the Associated Charities could not extend help without more direct information, the secretary insisted upon calling on them. Making casual inquiry regarding the daughters' health she was cordially received. Without giving offense the circumstances were investigated. The results were that, through the secretary's efforts, the son was given the first chance for full-time work that could be made for him. Because the family had been good tenants for nine years, the landlord was persuaded to reduce the rent. A "benevolent individual" was

found who paid a woman to do the family washing and ironing. With the household income increased and the expenses reduced, the father and mother were able to provide the special kinds of food needed for the invalid daughters as well as wholesome diet and clothing for themselves. This family, as the result of an investigation conducted with discretion and sympathy, was cured of its destitution.

It is often important to obtain the co-operation of the relatives and friends of those needing help. In one case of this kind the husband and wife had married against the will of their parents. Soon after the marriage, he was taken ill and without money they were compelled to seek his old home where his wife was denied admittance. For several months she supported herself alone, and then was obliged to give up work because she expected a little one. Her own father refused to allow her to enter his house and even forbade her brother and sisters to have anything to do with her. This hard-hearted father was unmoved by the pleadings of his wife that she be permitted to take care of her daughter. The secretary found that the poor girl was willing to go to the hospital and do what work she could there in return for her board until the birth of her child. Then the secretary persisted in calling on the obdurate father, time after time, until her arguments won him over to a more natural attitude; his real affection gained the victory, and his daughter and his tiny grandchild were welcomed to their home.

THE WORK TEST.

In the fall of 1907 our Work Test Committee was organized for the purpose of offering work to able-bodied applicants for aid. During last winter it focused its endeavors in an effort to show the community the evil resulting from indiscriminate giving. It tried with some measure of success to secure the co-operation of the people of Salem in sending to the Associated Charities applicants for aid so that they might be given a chance to work for the aid they asked, for no applicant for aid in Salem need go without food, clothing or shelter, if he or she is willing to work for such relief. Furthermore, every case is investigated and effort made to help the applicant to help himself toward find-

ing steady employment. This feature of the organization has proved its usefulness in such instances as the following :

Two years ago the man in question had been hurt and for a time could do no work. He received aid from the Overseers of the Poor during his sickness and a year ago the Associated Charities was requested to investigate the condition of his home and family. The man was found lying in a drunken stupor on the day before Christmas. His wife, although ill, had been out picking up bits of coal on a dump heap. The children were ragged and there was almost no food in the house. The woman said her husband had done no work for three months by the doctor's order. This was flatly denied by the doctor who declared the man was perfectly able to work. His former employer declared that he had left his position on the plea of ill health, although he was earning twelve dollars a week.

Armed with these facts, the secretary arranged for the woman to go to the hospital and relatives agreed to take care of the children. All aid except such as he worked to get was cut off from the man. As a result he recovered his health in a surprisingly short time, found steady employment, and was able to support his wife and children who returned to him. For the last nine months this family has been getting along on a self-supporting basis.

It sometimes happens that the almshouse can be used as a "test." While the following incident occurred in another city, it gives an effective method for stimulating self-support.

A young man, twenty-one years old, applied for aid. He had been recently married to a girl of sixteen and they were living with her parents. He was unable to find work and his father-in-law threatened to turn him out of doors unless he could pay board. They applied to the Overseers of the Poor of their city for aid. Investigation showed that the young couple were naturally shiftless, and that the foolish marriage had been encouraged by the girl's parents in spite of her youth. All aid except the almshouse was refused to them. Rather than accept this refuge the young man stirred himself and found work and his wife's father gave such help as was still needed. Thus the fam-

ily was helped toward self-support by using the almshouse as a test and a stimulant to honest exertion.

A Thrift Committee has been formed to work in close co-operation with the conference of friendly visitors. In order to utilize opportunities for greater saving and wiser spending of money among the poor. This committee will work for whatever makes for thrift in this community.

The Associated Charities organization is a clearing house for the public and private charities of Salem. Its methods have been tested in many other cities. It is not an experiment. It has a vital place in this community because the best methods of administering charity are as important to the welfare of Salem as the best methods of public education or sanitation.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

It aims furthermore to prevent over-lapping of philanthropic effort, so it has increased its usefulness this past year. Co-operation among the many private charities and the public relief work of Salem can best be maintained through this central agency. The importance of such an *exchange* of information will be more largely realized as societies and individuals report what they are doing and who they are aiding to our office. Thus they can ascertain what is known of the family they wish to help and what is already being done for assisting public and private charity to get the best results from their several activities.

FRIENDLY VISITING.

We are glad to report an added interest in friendly visiting this past year. This society relies on the friendly visitors to uplift those who are down and by wise advice to save many from requiring help, and when the stage of self-support is reached to inspire a higher ideal of right living, encourage thrift and awaken ambition for themselves and their children.

Our work with the Overseers of the Poor this past year has increased both in volume and in value. The Overseers have sent us many families which we have been able to keep from becoming paupers. This must be a satisfaction to the Overseers as well as

to us, for many of the families who apply to the city have never had their names on the Pauper list and we believe it is a great gain when we can help them to become self-supporting.

In the light of the foregoing facts and figures, there are imperative reasons for appealing to the citizens of Salem whom we hold responsible for the conditions we so much deplore. Their plain duty consists of one "don't" and two "do's."

First—Don't thrust your problem upon the Overseers by sending to City Hall every applicant for aid that comes to you. Take enough personal interest in preventing pauperism in Salem by conferring with the Associated Charities before advising.

Second—Do help to promote co-operation among the charities of Salem for the prevention of poverty.

Third—Do support the Associated Charities, give at least a dollar a year and more if possible. Offer your services for there is work for all and urgent need of every worker that can help.

This organized crusade against poverty is for the common good of Salem and its people. Its responsibilities cannot be evaded by the individual citizen if the blight of pauperism is to be kept from spreading further. This "modern charity is aggressive, clear sighted, practical. Mingling with its pity for human woe a knowledge of the resources of modern methods for its alleviation and finding for all the injustice and oppression that exists, some redress in law or in an enlightened public opinion."

RALPH D. PAINE,

Chairman of Publicity Committee.

THE CHILDRENS' AID COMMITTEE.

The work of the Childrens' Aid Committee has followed the general line of policy and endeavor outlined a year ago, with a somewhat broader scope. The chief desire of the committee is to help the children in their homes. Sometimes, however, it is wiser to remove them from their homes. For instance a little girl of twelve, living in a large family of half-sisters and brothers had become pitiable from utter neglect. Her mind was dull and

unresponsive largely because of physical debility caused by malnutrition and unhealthful conditions. It was obvious that to give her food and clothing in her wretched home was a temporary expedient.

As the first step she was taken to an oculist and fitted with glasses, then to a hospital where an operation for adnoids was performed. After this she was taken to the country and placed to board in a wholesome household. Her improvement began at once. After a year of living under right conditions she had been thoroughly made over so that she has a good prospect of earning her own living.

Sometimes when it becomes necessary to break up the home, efforts are made to place a mother and child together in some country home where the family life may be preserved, in part at least, and the mother's work be counted in return for the board of the child. It is often best to obtain the guardianship of children whose parents cannot be persuaded to take proper care of them. This is particularly true of girls who are harder to deal with than boys in some respects.

We regret that four girls in whom the committee interested itself during the past year, have had to be committed to the Lancaster Reform School. The discipline of that institution is so wisely administered and has proved so genuinely reformatory in many cases that there is ground for hope that these girls will be helped.

There has been much individual labor in the investigation and disposition of all these cases, particularly in trying to awaken and stimulate the moral sense which is dormant in every one of these neglected children. The committee was fortunate in meeting Judge Baker of the Boston Juvenile Court at one of the conferences and hearing him explain the methods he has found useful in dealing with juvenile offenders. The secretary of the Associated Charities has been in attendance at the sessions of the Juvenile Court of Salem, and one incident coming under notice is worth mentioning here.

A boy of six was brought in by his mother on the complaint of stubbornness and disobedience. The wretched physical condi-

tion of the boy was so noticeable that he was taken to a physician and found to be suffering from adenoids which made him stupid and accounted for much of his behavior.

Instances might be multiplied to show that the work of this committee is one of importance and of far-reaching influence.

MISS ELLEN BROWN,

For the Children's Aid Committee.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The crusade against the spread of Tuberculosis in Salem has been continued the past year and the work enlarged in scope and usefulness. The attack was begun over a year ago by the admirable exhibit in Ames Hall in which were shown various appliances for sleeping out of doors, models of rooms, tents, shacks, and by the series of lectures along educational hygienic lines. This form of effort avails little without the personal instruction of patients in their homes.

HOME TREATMENT.

For this purpose we have provided an instructing nurse. During the winter she has visited such patients as were recommended by physicians or who having no physician came to our notice. She has instructed them in whatever would promote ultimate recovery.

This work has been valuable not alone in relieving the actually sick, but in the education of the well members of the household.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES AT THE HOSPITAL.

It seemed well to start the New Year by the formation of a class in Salem for instructing Tuberculosis patients. Through the courtesy of the Trustees and Superintendent the class met at the Salem Hospital every Wednesday afternoon. This class was made up of patients that were being visited by our nurse and

others who were not having a physician's care, as were recommended to us. The meeting is more of a conference than a class, and the relationship rather that of a friend to friend than of a doctor or nurse to patient.

Our class began with three members and increased to twelve. Improvement was noted in nearly every case. The gain made by one member stimulated the others to redoubled effort and care.

Through the earnest and cheerful work of some of the ladies of the city a lawn party was held, and the magnificent sum of \$1,300 was raised for the Tuberculosis work. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Grace Church and the Salem Woman's Club also assisted with money.



DAY CAMP.

With this as a foundation the equipment of tents, chairs, blankets, was at once procured. The use of the city land just back of Fort Lee, commanding a fine view of Beverly Harbor and shore was obtained and the camp pitched. Believing as we do that the treatment of Tuberculosis is a **Municipal Problem**, we asked the co-operation of the Board of Health and the Trust Fund Commissioners. The Board of Health willingly agreed to provide the meal, one of the greatest costs of the camp, cook it in their hospital and send it to the camp each day.

The cordial support of the Trust Fund Commissioners in providing milk and eggs is deeply appreciated and the Committee's thanks are also extended to the Overseers of the Poor and their Superintendent for many courtesies.

The camp was opened on July 9th with six members, increasing to fourteen in August, and sixteen in September. The patients reach the camp about eight a. m. and remain until six at night. They have a hearty meal at noon and milk and eggs four times during the day. While at the camp they are kept as quiet as possible, spending most of their time in reclining chairs, the men playing checkers or chess, the women sewing or reading.

The constant attendance of a nurse was found necessary, and as Lynn required all of Miss Edgars' time, Miss Teresa Trepaney took up her work with the opening of the camp and its success in large measure is due to her care and thoughtfulness. The cost including the nurses' salaries has been only about \$550, thanks to the very material help of the Board of Health and Trust Fund Commissioners.



The great interest shown by the patients not only in their own improvement but in the general fight against the disease itself is most encouraging. They have all learned to take care of themselves and to prevent the spread of the disease through acts of their own. They have also learned to recognize the early signs of the disease and several incipient cases have come to our notice through members of the camp. They will go back to their homes this winter preaching the lesson of cleanliness and the value of rest, the fresh air and living examples of their text.

A great work has been started, a much greater work remains yet to be done. While our efforts toward ameliorating the suffering of consumptives in our midst should not for a moment be relaxed, let us remember that the great problem before us is the **Prevention of the future spread of the disease thus leading to its ultimate Extermination.**

DR. WALTER G. PHIPPEN,

For the Tuberculosis Committee.

This past year this society has been fortunate in having Rev. Wilbur N. Mason for president. Mr. Mason is beloved in the community for his spirit of co-operation. He willingly faced the problems of our society and his wise advice was most helpful in solving them. His departure for a new field of work is a distinct loss, both to the city and to this society.

We also regret the loss of Mrs. Eva W. White as assistant secretary. Mrs. White left us to become head resident of the Elizabeth Peabody House Settlement. Her excellent work has shown the value of trained service in doing constructive work with each individual family in preventing poverty.

Report of the Treasurer for the 11 months ending Oct. 1st, 1908

Mortgages and Savings Bank Deposits - - \$11,255.60

Expenses from November 1, 1907 to October 1, 1908 (11 months.)

Balance - - \$ 1.22	Expenditures 1907-1908
Receipts 1907-1908	Salaries—(11 mos.) \$1,669.82
Int. on Mortgages and	Rent, Heating and
Bank Deposits \$252.93	Lighting - - 163.62
Special contributors 801.44	Publications - - 95.64
From 97 contributors 946.50	Furniture - - 34.00
Overdrawn - - 230.34	Telephone - - 61.77
	Railroad and Carfares 42.75
	Printing and Stationery 63.81
	Supplies - - - 31.02
	Miscellaneous - - 70.00
\$2,232.43	\$2,232.43

Temporary Relief.

Received from one Con-	Expended - - \$163.56
tributor - - \$163.56	

Fresh Air Fund.

Balance - - \$ 83.69	Expenditures - - \$320.87
Receipts - - 307.30	Balance - - 70.12
\$390.99	\$390.99

Tuberculosis Fund

Balance - - \$264.00	Nurses' Salary (part
Special Contributions 163.00	time and expenses
Received from Lawn	Nov. '07 to Oct '08 \$476.75
Party - - 1300.00	Day Camp (including
	Nurses and Assist-
	ant's salaries, July
	'08 to Oct. '08 549.75
	Balance - - 700.50
\$1727.00	1727.00

I have this day examined the securities and find them as above stated.

Have examined accounts and find them correct.

HENRY A. HALE, Auditor

November 24, 1908

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE WORK.

Families dealt with	- - - - -	453
New families dealt with	- - - - -	301
Families needing professsonal or friendly service	-	279
Investigated for other Societies	- - - - -	91
Work obtained for families	- - - - -	69
Children's board paid from Fresh Air Fund, weeks	-	173
Patients visited in their own homes	- - - - -	27 44
Day Camp—total number of patients	- - - - -	21

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We wish to acknowledge assistance from Benevolent Individuals ("B. I.'s") for the benefit of individual families.

The Society also wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness:

1. To the various charities of Salem.
2. To a number of individuals of this city for clothing and books.
3. To Price Drug Company and Ropes Drug Company for medicines.
4. To a number of physicians and lawyers for professional service.
5. To the Salem News for notices.
6. To the Y. M. C. A. for use of the Parlors.

DIRECTORY OF CHARITABLE, SOCIAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IN SALEM.

RELIEF AGENCIES.

A. GENERAL RELIEF.

a. Public Relief.

Overseers of the Poor.

MAYOR, Chairman ex-officio. CLERK, G. A. Bodwell.

OUTDOOR RELIEF—Partial support given in homes.

INDOOR RELIEF—Entire support given in Almshouse.

OFFICE—City Hall. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Trust Funds.

Administered by the Commissioners.

OFFICE—City Hall. MAYOR, Chairman ex-officio.

CLERK, G. Clifford Entwisle.

TREASURER, George B. Shattuck.

PURPOSE—To aid the worthy and industrious people.

b. Private Relief.

Salem Relief Committee, 3 Central St.

PRESIDENT, Rev. Alfred Manchester.

SECRETARY, Miss Sarah E. Knight.

TREASURER, William S. Nichols.

AGENT, Miss Esther A. Warren.

ASST. AGENT, Mrs. Abbie P. Sinclair. Hours, 10.30 A. M.
to 12.30 P. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

PURPOSE—General Relief. Meeting second Tuesday of the
month at 4 P. M.

Samaritan Society.

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Robert E. Hill, 1 Northey St.

SECRETARY, Mrs. Clara E. Rowell.

TREASURER, Miss Mary F. Robinson.

PURPOSE—To assist the needy. Meeting, first Tuesday of the
month.

B. RELIEF FOR SPECIAL CLASSES.**Seaman's Widows and Orphans Association of Salem.**

PRESIDENT, Mrs. William E. Ashton, 336 Essex Street.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, Miss Abbie K. Woodbury.

PURPOSE—To afford relief to widows and orphans of seamen.

Meeting first Thursday of the month.

Salem Female Charitable Society.

FIRST DIRECTRESS, Mrs. Samuel P. Walcott, 139 Federal St.

SECRETARY, Miss Mary S. Cleveland.

TREASURER, Miss Mary W. Nichols.

PURPOSE—To help deserving Protestant women.

Meeting, first Thursday of the month.

St. Vincent De Paul Society.

PRESIDENT, John Donovan.

SECRETARY, Joseph F. Howley.

TREASURER, Richard Connolly.

PURPOSE—To relieve, after investigation, any case of distress.

Meetings, Thursday evening, St. James Hall, Federal St.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR SOCIAL AND CIVIC WORK.

I. GENERAL AGENCIES.**A. Public.****The Public Playgrounds.**

In charge of the Park Commissioners: Christian Lantz, Supervisor. Playgrounds at Mack Park, Highland Avenue, Rowell's Field, Turner St., the Point, and Bridge St. Trained workers are in charge.

B. Private.**Associated Charities.**

Office 252 Essex Street Tel 1076.

Office open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CLERK, Frank P. Fabens. TREASURER, LELAND H. COLE.

GEN. SECRETARY, Alice M. McIntire. Hours; 11.00 A.M. to 12.30 P. M.

FIELD SECRETARY, Frederick W. Ringdahl.

AGENT,

PURPOSE—To combine and develop all the charitable resources of the community for the relief of poverty, the prevention of pauperism and the encouragement of thrift.

Meeting of Board of Directors, third Thursday of the month. Weekly conference, Thursday at 3 P. M.

a. COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

CHAIRMAN, G. Arthur Bodwell.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Miss ALICE M. McINTIRE.

INSTRUCTING NURSE, Miss Teresa A. Trepaney. Hours: 1 to 2 P. M.

PURPOSE—Educational. Home Instruction, Day Camp, Tuberculosis Class at Hospital. Visits at once, any person in distress whose name and address is sent to the office.

Meetings 2nd Monday of the month.

b. CHILDREN'S AID COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN,

PURPOSE—To work for children along lines not already carried on in the community.

Civic League of Salem.

PRESIDENT, Harlan P. Kelsey. SECRETARY, Alfred W. Putnam. TREASURER, J. Foster Smith.

PURPOSE—To work for better conditions in the civic life of Salem.

Meetings—At such times as the Council of the League may direct.

No-License League of Salem.

PRESIDENT, Robert E. Hill, 1 Northey Street.

TREASURER, Elmer A. Dresser.

PURPOSE—To keep the saloon out of Salem. Meetings called at the discretion of the President.

Salem Settlement Committee.

CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Annie B. Furness, 31 Warren Street.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, Miss C. O. Emmerton.

A Committee of seven is carrying on preliminary settlement work pending the organization of a more formal body. Club and class work for girls in Salem Marine Bethel, 58 Turner St.

OBJECT—To do Neighborhood Work.

II. SPECIAL AGENCIES.

a. Work for Children.

City Orphan Asylum of Salem, 215 Lafayette Street.

SISTER SUPERIOR B. MARY CLEARY.

OBJECT—Home for orphan boys and girls.

Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys.

CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

SUPERINTENDENT, Frank U. Wetmore.

PURPOSE—School for Reform for Boys of Salem.

**Salem Seaman's Orphan and Children's Friend Society
7 Carpenter Street.**

PRESIDENT, Mrs. N. W. Osgood, SEC., Miss Ellen A. Brown.

Matron, Miss Julia E. Pratt.

PURPOSE—For Orphans and needy children over eighteen months old.

Meetings last Wednesday of the month.

**Children's Aid Committee, see Associated Charities,
General Agencies.**

b. Work for Girls and Young Women.

Esther C. Mack Industrial School, 17 Pickman St.

PRESIDENT, Walter C. Abbott; SECRETARY, MISS SARAH S.

Kimball; TREASURER, Miss Ellen Parker.

PURPOSE—To make girls industrially efficient.

Salem Settlement Committee see General Agencies.

Salem Young Women's Association, 219 Essex St.

PRESIDENT, Mrs. John M. Raymond.

TREASURER, Mrs. George Vickery.

GEN. SECRETARY, Isabelle C. Montgomery.

PURPOSE—To give same advantages to young women as to men in the city.

**Women's Friend and Working Women's Bureau.
12 and 14 Elm Street.**

PRESIDENT, Mrs M. Batchelder.

SECRETARY, Mrs Arthur B. Ferguson

TREASURER, Miss Sarah H. Brown.

MATRON, Mrs. Mary J. Williams.

PURPOSE—Boarding Home for Young Girls.
District Nursing.

Miss Maude Bowie, district nurse.

Mission to the Sick.

Employment Bureau. Agent, Miss Olive E. Watson.

Bath House for Girls and Women.

Conducted by Salem Woman's Club

CHAIRMAN OF BATH COMMITTEE, Miss Sarah E. Hunt.

c. Work for Boys and Young Men.

The Salem Fraternity, 11 Central Street.

PRESIDENT, Richard Wheatland.

SECRETARY, George W. Mansfield.

TREASURER, Stephen W. Phillips.

SUPERINTENDENT, Herbert C. Farwell. Hours; 8 to 10 A. M.,
7 to 9 P. M.

OBJECT—To provide evening instruction and amusement for boys and men.

Young Men's Christian Association, 288 Essex St.

PRESIDENT, Matthew Robson.

GEN. SECRETARY, Christian Lantz.

OBJECT—Improvement of the spiritual, social and physical condition of young men.

d. Work for the Sick and the Aged.

a. PUBLIC.

Almshouse Hospital.

Board of Health Hospital. Contagious diseases—Tuberculosis ward.

b. PRIVATE.

Salem Hospital.

District Nursing of the Women's Friend Society, see Special Agencies.

Mission for the Sick of the Women's Friend Society, Thursday 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Associated Charities, see General Agencies.

North Church Mission for the Sick, Thursday, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Old Ladies Home.

Bertram Home for Aged Men.

